

## DOWN AT WASHINGTON

## The Committee Investigating the Whisky Trust.

## THE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

Enter-States Commerce-Military Affairs-To Be Paid in Gold and Silver-In Congress-Etc.

Washington Whispers.  
THE WHISKY TRUST.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At a meeting of the House committee on manufactures, to-day, Chairman Bacon announced that the committee would proceed to the investigation of the so-called whisky trust, and called J. M. Athoun, of Louisville. The company's headquarters, witness said, were located in La Rue County, Ky. It was not engaged in distilling whisky, but in handling the whisky of a number of firms, who do a distilling business in their own names. The witness said most of the large distilleries of fine Kentucky whisky, according to an agreement, by which they bound themselves, produced no whisky in the fiscal year 1888. The combined production of these non-signers was estimated at \$3,500,000.

The agreement grew out of the fact that there had been a very large over-production of whisky. In order to protect the owners of this whisky from the effects of over-production, the agreement to suspend operations from July 1st, 1887, to July 1st, 1888, was entered into. This agreement, the witness desired to say, was not in the nature of a trust. There was no consolidation of property nor merging of interests.

Witness, asked by Buchanan, excluding the internal revenue tax, what is the cost of a gallon of whisky laid down in bonded warehouse?

Witness.—That depends on a great many factors which vary considerably, but assuming that corn sells for 50 cents, rye 80 cents and malt at 80 cents a bushel, a gallon of standard Bourbon with interest on the plant, would cost, say 30 cents, and excluding interest on the plant 23 to 27 cents of this.

Buchanan.—What would be the effect of requiring the tax to be paid when the whisky is produced?

Witness.—It would substantially destroy the manufacture of fine whiskeys, because of the increased cost of whiskeys, when they were first for sale, growing out of the fact that every gallon that evaporated would be the tax paid per gallon, and because of the heavy expense of carrying whisky for several years, insurance, etc. The amount of money required in the business would be so great that no distiller could do much unless he was a millionaire. Such a law would lead to combinations, and rich combinations would absorb all.

W. H. Chimes, of Louisville, testified that one of the reasons of the export of whisky to Europe was that he and others believed Kentucky whisky better than foreign compound liquors, and thought they might make a market for it in Europe. Ninety per cent. of the whisky exported was owned by wholesale dealers, and he believed that if they all united they could build up a big trade in Europe. He was not in favor of the repeal of the tax on liquor, for the reason that every farmer with a stream near his farm would go into the business and ruin the distillers by over-production. With the whisky tax he believed there would be no such ruin.

## CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

In response to the Senate resolution calling upon him for evidence in the Treasury Department relating to property of the United States and to which the United States has a valid claim which is held in adverse possession of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, the Secretary of the Treasury and commissioners of the internal revenue on the subject, the most interesting of the documents returned in a letter from Mr. Little Page, lately employed as agent of the Treasury, to assist in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the customs revenue. In a letter dated November 11, 1887, he says he went to his home in King William County to examine his old Confederate papers made and received while in Europe under order of the then Confederate States government to obtain the accurate date. He says he found that in the winter of 1864 he was ordered to the Confederate ship, *The Texas*, which was the *Empire*. This vessel was built at Glasgow, and a No. 1 ship of war, and was to have received her armament and equipment while lying off the coast of England by another vessel. Captain Henry Sinclair, of the Confederate States navy, who superintended the construction of the vessel, says her cost was \$1,400,000, all of which was fully paid by the Confederate government. The vessel, he says, started as a Confederate cruiser was seized, Captain Sinclair, rather than carry her through the courts, secured her release by guaranteeing she should not go into the hands of the confederacy, and they should be entitled to have her. He then chartered her and when a few months after the Civil war was collapsed, she was sailing under the same charter. He adds that this vessel was fully paid for by the Confederate government and should belong to the United States. It is still valuable and is now trading between Edinburgh and Copenhagen. He adds that there are other Clyde built steamers constructed by the Confederate government similarly disposed of by their agents or captives, which should now belong to the United States. There were also two powerful ram-built by Laird & Co. on the Mersey, sent to the Chinese government, but inspected and tested by Confederate officers. They were, he says, seized by British authorities and were finally disposed of by Confederate

agents in charge and are now in the British navy, having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda, flying the British flag. Littlepage also speaks of a certain powerful Clyde-built steamer and ram built for the Confederate government, and also stated to parties who recently visited Captain Sinclair's that its linen, crockery, cutlery, etc., bore the letters "C. S. N.," which are supposed to have come from Texas. He adds that two new Clyde-built steamers, *City of Petersburg* and *The Old Dominion*, which were built for the Confederate government and paid for by it, are now running between Liverpool and Dublin. Littlepage also stated that the United States government, amounting to \$3,000,000, most of which is in English hands. He estimates there are \$5,000,000 worth of cotton in the United States, not including the value of many millions of dollars worth of cotton belonging to the Confederate government shipped from Brownsville, Matamoros since the war.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Although the House committee on commerce has already made a report to the House on the Senate bill to amend the inter-state commerce act, the subject was reopened this morning for the purpose of enabling Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, to offer an additional amendment providing that after ninety days from the passage of the act, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to engage in the transportation of passengers or property between the several States and Territories of the United States or between any place in the United States and a foreign country over the route which includes as part thereof, a railway or water route outside of the United States, without having procured all license. This is the amendment which was intended to counteract the effects of the inter-state Commerce law on Canadian routes. After a long discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 6 to 4.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The House committee on military affairs has decided to recommend the non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The committee is disposed to adopt the Hawley amendment, which provides that the money for the redemption of United States notes shall be composed of gold and silver half in gold coin and gold bullion and half in silver bullion, equal in value to the gold half. It provides that the fund now held in gold coin or in gold bullion in the Treasury for redemption of United States Treasury notes, and that which may hereafter accumulate shall hereafter be composed of half gold and one-half silver, namely: One-half to be gold coin or gold bullion, and one-half silver bullion, of standard fineness, equal in value to the gold half. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase \$500,000 worth of silver bullion per month, said bullion to be the product of the United States mines, and have it prepared in ingots of suitable form and weight, paying for it with gold coin from the redemption fund. This silver bullion shall be substituted in the redemption fund for gold coin withdrawn therefrom. These purchases are to continue until the present amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the redemption fund shall be reduced to \$50,000,000. Any holder of United States notes holding United States notes, shall be paid half in gold coin and half silver, standard silver dollars. If paid in silver dollars, then there shall be coined from silver bullion in the redemption fund enough bullion to produce standard silver dollars equal to the number of silver dollars paid out. These shall be placed in the general treasury fund in the place of those withdrawn therefrom. When the normal ratio of silver to gold, about 15 1/2 to 16 of silver to 1 of gold, shall have been restored, the silver bullion in the redemption fund shall be coined into standard silver dollars and half of the redemption fund shall be held in standard silver dollars.

## TO BE PAID IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Senator Palmer to-day introduced, by request, a bill providing that the fund held for the redemption of United States notes shall be composed of gold and silver half in gold coin and gold bullion and half in silver bullion, equal in value to the gold half.

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## THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Towashend (Illinois) from the committee on military affairs, reported back the army appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, and it was referred to the committee on the whole on the private calendar.

## RANDALL IMPROVING.

Randall continues to improve rapidly in health. According to the present arrangement he will leave for Wayne postoffice (near Philadelphia) tomorrow morning.

## KILLED.

O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, received intelligence to-day that his only son, aged 16, was killed this morning in an accident on his farm in Virginia.

## The Turf.

LONDON, July 27.—Orbit won the Eclipse stakes at Sandown to-day.

SARATOGA, July 27.—First race, six furlongs, Banner Bearer won. Kolden Red second, Von Tromp third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, five furlongs—Jubal won. Lintram second, Bonnie John third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, five furlongs—Alabama won. Remsen second, Bonnie Bounce third. Time, 1:08.

Fourth race, mile—Bo-poop won. Drumstick second, Letrelia third. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race—Vauhtigeur won, Percy second, Ljoro third.

LONDON, July 27.—Your Grace won the Warren Nursery stakes.

Italy won the national breeders' produce stakes.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Sherman gave notice that as soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill should be disposed of he would insist on getting the fisheries treaty out of the way, and he hoped to do so early next week.

The Senate then proceeded to a consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and was addressed by Salisbury in favor of ratification. The Democratic Senators, he said, had not opposed open executive session from any apprehension that the public discussion of the treaty would injure the administration or Democratic party. On the contrary they believed a full understanding of it would commend it to the favorable judgment of the country as a wise and just settlement of the controversy which had at times threatened the harmony and the people of the whole country. The treaty, while securing to the United States valuable rights and privileges, and which no previous administration has been able to secure, gave up no undoubted right or any privilege that could justly be regarded as of the slightest value.

At the close of Salisbury's speech, the fisheries treaty went over without action, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

## The amendment to strike out of the item for the bureau of engraving and printing the proviso that there shall not be any increase in the number of steam-pressing machines in that bureau, was opposed by Blair, and rejected after some discussion.

Among the amendments reported and agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for the repairs of the lighthouse, etc., from \$300,000 to \$325,000; increasing the appropriation for the salaries of lighthouse keepers from \$585,000 to \$600,000; increasing the appropriation for the light of rivers from \$235,000 to \$250,000; inserting the items for \$50,000 for the expenses for enforcing the alien contract labor laws; \$450,000 for the expenses of collecting revenue customs for 1889, in addition to the permanent appropriation of \$10,000 for the survey and relocation of the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico, west of the Rio Grande.

## Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The committee of the whole remained in session all the afternoon considering a dozen private war claim bills, which were subsequently passed.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken till evening.

The House, at the evening session, passed thirty private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned.

## Missing.

NEW YORK, July 27.—George T. Wilson, who, for some time past, has been associated with Mr. Nix as partner in the Albany Hotel and with Lower in the St. Cullins sandstone quarries, has disappeared and is wanted by those gentlemen who have become involved to the extent of \$99,000 by Wilson's transactions. Wilson claims a wealthy brother in New York and to be heir of an estate near Boston which will bring him an income of \$40,000. He came here nearly a year ago, and upon these representations purchased a half interest in the Albany Hotel for \$225,000, paying for it with notes secured by trust deeds upon the property. Some claim that he has gone east to raise money to pay upon the debts. Lower left for Chicago last night in hopes of finding Wilson, upon whose power he has signed himself for nearly \$100,000.

## Boulanger's First Out.

PARIS, July 27.—General Boulanger drove in Bois De Boulogne to-day for the first time since he was wounded. His carriage was followed by sixteen carriages filled with reporters and admirers who shouted "a bas Boulanger," "a bas Ferry," "vive Boulanger." A Great crowd of gamins escorted the general back to Paris.

## A Volcano Kills 1,000 People.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—A volcanic eruption at Bandaian, fifty leagues from Yokohama, has destroyed several villages and killed 1,000 people, including visitors at Thermal Springs. Fresh craters have formed an eruption still active.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

## That Grass Plot.

Perhaps the best way for some patriotic citizen to find out whether the people who own the little grass plot west of the City Hall have a right to see it any way than over a rail, would be to break down the fence. A single three minutes' notice in the Council would do the business. The police force might then believe good people ought not to be shut out, because there are some who will destroy property if not watched. No one will run off with the lawn. If it is done THE HERALD guarantees to replace it.

## Take Notice.

Great reduction in emigrant fares from Europe. For information inquire at No. 20 E. Second South Street, Salt Lake City. J. A. Parsons, Emigrant Agent.

## ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

## The Congressional Committee Still Investigating.

## BLOODY LITTLE KANSAS WAR.

Temporary Injunction—Of the Bank Legally Married—The Turf—Obituary—Other notes.

## The Immigration Investigation.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Congressional committee on immigration met to-day again. Robert O. Marz, manager of the Italian Emigrant Society, resumed the stand. He furnished a list of sub-contractors who were known to ply their trade among poor Italian emigrants. These people, he said, exacted a commission for employer and employee. In some cases he had known emigrants to pay commission to six or seven persons and then not secure work.

The committee visited the slums of the city under protection of detectives last night. Congressman Morrow, of California, one of the members of the committee, said the sights among Italian in Mulberry Street were as terrible as the worst parts of the Chinese quarters at San Francisco.

Francis Zaphone, an Italian molester, said he had come to this country in May on a ticket which one of Toccia's agents had sent to his native village, with instructions to get a man. Witness told about the wages he could earn in his own country, and thought his wages there would average a little more than a franc a day. Out of this he had to pay house rent and the living of his family. He might occasionally get a present of a bottle of wine. He had a wife and two children in Italy.

Witness had thirty francs when he arrived, but had been unable to get work since. He had been taken care of by benevolent societies. His family was starving. He told Congressman Guenther he was willing to work for him at 75 cents a day. If he had \$1 a day right along he would spend 25 cents a day for beer and lodging.

"You could live well on that?" asked Congressman Guenther.

"Well, not very well, but pretty well. I would be satisfied."

He answered that he declared he would be only too glad to go back. He was satisfied there with what he was making. He had hoped that when he came out here he could make enough money in a couple of years to go home and live.

Other emigrants testified in the same general way. One told now he came to the country with a large party of immigrants who did not have to pay passage money, but signed an agreement to pay the agent here the amount out of the first money earned here. This man had earned \$27 since he came here in April, and out of that he had paid in August \$24. He still owes the agent \$3. He is very anxious to go back to Italy. The agent solicited emigration in his native town promising to secure all work at \$1.50 a day, and upwards, but did not do so.

## Temporary Injunction.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Justice Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court Chambers, to-day, granted a temporary injunction order to show cause on August 21 why it should not be made permanent, restraining the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, its officers and agents from building branch lines and doing certain other acts which are objected to by Brayton, Pees, Edward Sweets & Co., and Charles Calley, who own 6 2/3 shares of the stock. These parties are suing for a permanent injunction in the Supreme Court.

Justice Van Brunt's order restrains the defendant from building and permitting the building of branch lines of railway referred to from the town of Endicott, Washington Territory, nor easterly toward Coeur D'Alene Mountain, and from the town of Farrington, on the border line between Washington Territory and Idaho Territory, nor westerly through Idaho Territory to the city of Rockford; and from building a bridge, now under course of construction, across the Snake River at Riparian Washington Territory; and from constructing branch lines over the old Texas ferry grade to the line of the Columbia & Palouse Railroad; and from constructing or encouraging or aiding in the construction of any other branch lines or extensions in a part of the Territory reserved, or doing any act or thing whatsoever inconsistent with or in violation of the provisions of the joint lease made April 10, 1887, between the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and the Oregon Short Line.

The individual defendants are Elijah Smith, John H. Hall, Sidney Dillon Christopher Matter, Henry Filling Henry W. Corbett, Chas. H. Lewis, Wm Ladd and Prosper W. Smith. They also are restricted from selling any of the consolidated bonds of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company now unsold, and from delivering such bonds to the Oregon Short Line or the Union Pacific Railway Companies. They are further restrained from using the proceeds of any consolidated bonds, heretofore sold, now on deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and from using any of the funds, property or resources of defendant, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, for the construction of bridges and branch lines without consent of the stockholders, and from using said funds and resources to aid any other company in the construction of railroads.

Justice Van Brunt directs that a judgment to show cause be heard August 21.

The Perfection  
Of the age in the medical line is the liquid fruit remedy. Syrup of Fig manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal. It is agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach, harmless in its nature, painless, yet prompt and thorough in its action. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

## A Kansas War.

LIBERAL, Kan., July 27.—Shorty, a livery-stable keeper at Hugotown, gives the following particulars regarding a terrible encounter between Hugotown and Wooddale men in Stevens county, whereby no less than seven men lost their lives. Sam Robinson, city marshal of Hugotown, and Mr. Cook, of the same place, went to the Duddy ranch, near Pony Creek, yesterday, accompanied by their wives, to look up some cattle which they were trying to buy. While taking dinner, Deputy Sheriff Short, a Wooddale man, accompanied by five other Wooddale men, rode up to the party and asked Robinson to surrender, as he had a warrant for his arrest. Robinson said he would go to a short distance from camp, leaving Cook and the ladies behind, and then give his enemies a chance to take him. He did so and on reaching a convenient spot both parties opened fire, with the result that four Wooddale men were slain. The other two fled to the strip, and Robinson escaped without a scratch. Cook hastened to Hugotown and gave the alarm, and soon an armed squad went to their assistance. Meeting a lot of Wooddale men, an encounter took place, in which three more persons were killed and a number wounded. According to the livery man, Shorty, the whole county is virtually at war. John Cross, sheriff of Stevens County, was one of the men killed in the second fight. The names of the others killed could not be learned.

J. Gerald, deputy sheriff of Stevens County, gives the following account of the affair: A warrant has been issued to Short, constable and city marshal of Wooddale, for the arrest of Samuel Robinson. Robinson had gone to the neutral strip, and Short and two others went after him. Sheriff Cross, hearing that Short and his posse had been corralled in the strip, started with four men to their relief, but could not find them and started up the trail and went into camp. While asleep the Hugotown party surprised and disarmed them and made them stand up in line and shot them, killing four and wounding one. The four supposed to be killed were Sheriff Cross, R. Hubbard, C. W. Eaton and R. Wilcox. H. Tony was wounded. The latest report is that seven men had been killed. So far the reports are very contradictory, but no doubt Stevens county people are in a terrible state of excitement, and more shooting is expected.

## On the Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The North China Daily News is authority for the statement that the United States steamer *Junista*, which went ashore on Cheung Island while on the way to Cheung Island, Korea, to protect the American consul from Korean mobs, got safely off the mainland with the tide on the night of June 22, and proceeded again to sea.

## Legally Married.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A private dispatch from London says the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have had the legality of their marriage established in England. They went to the registrar at the Vestry Hall, Mount St. Crossroad, St. James, London, and had their marriage duly recorded.

## Big Strike.

PARIS, July 27.—A thousand miners employed in the coal mines at Stettin have struck. It is expected the strike will spread.

## Jag Gould at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 27.—Jag Gould and family arrived this afternoon quite well and will remain at Saratoga several weeks.

## Obituary.

LONDON, July 27.—Professor Hermann Bonitz, German philologist, is dead.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements in this column, if for articles lost or found, for situations offered or wanted, or for houses for rent, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line for each insertion, and 2 1/2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All other matter, 7 1/2 cents per line first time, and 4 cents each subsequent time.

Sixth Notices, 50 cents; Marriage Notices, \$1; Death Notices, Free; Obituary Notices, 15 cents per line.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL AND FORAGE.—Headquarters Department of the Platte, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1888.—Sealed proposals, to be submitted to the Quartermaster, will be received at this office until one o'clock p. m. on dates named hereafter, when they will be opened at this office for delivery of wood, oats and hay, as follows: At or near Kearney, Neb., on line of U. S. Ry. On line of F. & M. Valley R. R., about twenty miles east of Fort Casper, Wyo. At or near Gordon, Neb., on line of F. & M. Valley R. R., and in Strawberry Valley, Utah, will be opened August 1st, 1888. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Quantities of supplies required of time of delivery and full particulars with blank proposal will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Post Quartermasters, Forts Sidney, Robinson, Niobrara and Douglas. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for fuel and forage," and addressed to the undersigned. WM. B. HUGHES, Chief Quartermaster.

W. BREDEMAYER, DR. PH. MINING ENGINEER, ATTORNEY, ASSESSOR and Surveyor. Prompt attention given to all mining claims, underground surveys, and obtaining U. S. Patents for Mining Claims. Accurate Reports and Maps carefully executed. Expert on mining questions before the courts, thirty years experience. Office, Hooper & Eldridge Building, third floor, Room No. 11.

NEW BRICKYARD.  
BROWN & BRIDGE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a fine quality of Brick, and are prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Works half mile west of either Black or White Bridge, over Jordan, on the corner road. Address, Brown & Bridge, Salt Lake City.

THE CHAMPION WELL DRILL CO. A new method to drill or drive wells in all kinds of soil, and at very low prices. Per foot or by the day. Address, CHAMPION WELL DRILL CO., Box 100, Salt Lake City.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE MAYNATH MINING COMPANY, July 19th, 1888.—Dividend No. 5, of \$100, will be paid on the capital stock of the Mammoth Mining Company on the 15th day of August, 1888, at the office of the secretary, No. 231 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. The stock transfer books of the company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of August, 1888, both inclusive. By order of the board of directors, J. Fred Corker, Secretary.

## FRAUD.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THERE ARE parties in the city representing themselves as E. H. T. employed by us. We hereby warn the public against employing any such. Mr. E. H. T. is not employed by us. The only person employed by us is E. H. T. Palace, 45 and 47 W. First South Street.

Notice to Livermen, Hackmen and Teamsters Generally.  
IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO GO to Byron Hart, 1 for shoeing and repairs. First-class work and satisfaction guaranteed. 125 W. South Temple.

SPENCER HOUSE,  
215 E. 1st Street, South, is not excelled as a rooming place for tourists or as a family hotel. Terms, \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

LOST.  
A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING CIRCULAR notes of J. J. Cook, Bank of London, and currency. A reasonable reward will be paid if brought to the Walker House, G. A. Holmer.

JAPANESE BAZAR.—A LARGE STOCK of Imported New Fancy Goods. Home, 267 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City.

REMOVED.  
DR. E. K. SHIPPS HAS REMOVED TO No. 16 Main Street, opposite U. S. M. I.

WANTED.  
A GIRL TO COOK AND ONE FOR CHAMBER work. Apply at 246, South East Street.

GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 215 E. 1st Street, South. Mrs. W. B. Douglas, 4 N. West Temple Street.

FOUR GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, three girls for work in hotels out of city, two good cooks, three good dishwashers, all under supervision of a head cook. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

WORK FOR TWO TEAMS, JOSEPH AN Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

A NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD. Apply at 64 W. Sixth South.

HORSES TO PASTURE. INQUIRE AT Shurtliff's Farm or office of Midland Investment and Agency Co., No. 117 South Main Street.

BONANZA TO SOME ONE.  
WANTED A CASH PARTNER, TO INCREASE a well-established business. Goods in great demand; the demand in excess of supply. No risk. Very profitable. Over 5 per cent on capital invested. Further particulars, address N. C. W. Herald Office.

WANTED TO RENT.  
A HOUSE OF 3 OR 10 ROOMS, PLASTERED, with a bath, within 1000 feet of business center. Will pay liberal rent. Address "Reuter," at this office.

RESELY & GILLESPIE.  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS. WE HAVE the latest and cheapest list of houses, lots and acre property on the market. Real Estate Office, No. 26 West, second corner Street.

FOR RENT.  
THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 48 W. Third South Street.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for ladies, with or without board. Also a number of unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

A HALL 21x75 FEET UP STAIRS AT 157 South First East. KATYON & PIER.

ONE HOUSE OF THIRTEEN ROOMS, fully located in the heart of the city, also beautiful new house containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

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